

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles Brown's Iron Bitters is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1889. My health was much improved by taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I am now able to do my usual duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.

I cannot say too much in praise of it. Mrs. Mary E. Hinchman, 173 Fremont st.

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1889. Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.

K. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.

Mrs. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

BALL'S
Coiled Section
CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians and the most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made.

PRICES: By Mail, Postage Paid.
Health Preserving (extra heavy) \$1.50. Self-adjusting, \$1.25.
Abdominal (extra heavy) \$2.00. Nursing, \$1.50.
Health Preserving (see inside) \$2.00. Parasol \$1.50.
Selling by leading Retail Dealers everywhere.
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

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MADE BY
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.
CHICAGO, ILLS.

Embodied new 1882 improvements. More practical in use. Cost less to keep in order. Less fuel. Will give more heat and a larger volume of pure air than any furnace made.

Sold by FICKLEY & BRADFORD, Omaha, Neb.
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TIMKEN-SPRING VEHICLES
NOW IN USE.



They are all others for easy riding, style and durability.

They are for sale by all Leading Carriage Builders and Dealers throughout the country.

SPRINGS, GEARS & BODIES
For sale by
Henry Timken,
Patentee and Builder of Fine Carriages,
ST. LOUIS, - - MO.

THE CITY STEAM LAUNDRY
makes a specialty of
Co's and Cuffs,

AT THE RATE OF
Three Cents Each.

Work solicited from all over the country. The charges and return postage must accompany the package. Special rates to large clubs or societies.

234-41 Mrs. WILKINS & EVA N.

THE PAY OF PLAYERS.

Some Idea of the Salaries Received by Actors and Actresses.

First-Class Companies and Cross-Road Concerts.

The Earnings of Variety People and Operatic Artists.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Cash Profits of the Playerfolk.

Supes and Ballet-Girls.

Globe-Democrat.

There are 40,000 people in this country who are wage-workers, and whose toil by day and night, outside of enriching about 4,500 other individuals, is meant only to fill the rest of mankind with delight, and represents no result more permanent or tangible than the fleeting sunshine of a smile or the golden vapor of a joy that has filled a human heart. Yet, according to a recent article published in a New York dramatic paper, the work of this small army calls for the payment of at least \$32,000,000 annually in salaries. They labor through but forty weeks of each year, and during this time their efforts bring millions of dollars to the pockets of the gentlemen who employ them. The New York paper already referred to has the following account of this subject: "A guide published last year gives a total of about 4,500 theaters that kept open their doors for an average of forty weeks. Taking the poor attraction with the star that fills the theater to overflowing, the average receipts would be about \$150 for each theater, or \$675,000 paid every night for the amusements throughout the United States. This would make a total for one week of \$1,050,000, or, for the entire season of forty weeks, \$42,000,000, not counting matinees. Taking, then, an industry that brings in over \$42,000,000 in round numbers during the season, the neatly dressed men that are said to 'hang around the Square' (Union Square, New York) are the men that control or pull the wires and set the machinery in motion. These figures are, after all, but approximate, and neither include matinees, which in themselves would count \$1,000,000, nor does it include the circus world, which is not represented on the Rialto."

The "neatly dressed men" who are seen "on the Square" in the summer months are managers and actors, and apart from the monstrous figures of the above kind that are published now and then, there is little general knowledge of their method of business, or the rewards they obtain, or the misfortunes that fall to their lot while their working season lasts. Occasionally an item appears in print to the effect that Patti received \$5,000 a concert from Abbey during last season, which she didn't, and that Christine Nilsson will get \$4,000 for each evening's singing during the American tour she is about to enter upon, which she won't get, and people immediately jump at the conclusion that there is

NOTHING BUT GLORIOUS FORTUNE

for the portion of every player in the land, and untold wealth and volumes of fame in store for all who set their trembling feet upon the stage. In this they are mistaken. There are princely salaries only for the few; the great army of historians—those who fill the lower ranks—are scarcely better rewarded than people in other professions who are not subject to so much public scrutiny or compelled to put up with the hardships and perils of constant travel. If there is any difference in the amounts earned by the average player and the average book-keeper and newspaper reporter, the excess in favor of the stage does not begin to make up for the lost pleasures of home and the missing satisfaction there is in having and knowing a permanent place of abode and a wide circle of friends, whose very greeting has always been a joy as welcome as the morning.

John E. Owens, who has been paid Patti \$3,500 a concert, and will pay Nilsson \$2,000 and all her expenses; he will pay Mrs. Langtry \$1,000 a night and a per centage over a certain amount; John E. Owens gets \$350 a week from the Madison Square theater people of New York, for playing Old Rogers in Emeralds; C. W. Goodlock is paid about the same figure for playing Dunstan in Hazel Kirke; Charles R. Thorne, leading man of the Union Square company, gets \$250 a week; John Gilbert, the veteran comedian, is paid a like amount. James Lewis, at Daly's Theater, and Stoddard, the comedian of the Union Square Company, have each over 200 a week. These people are all well-known, their names stand out prominently in the every day history of the world's amusements, and their pay is commensurate with the advertising draught there is in their reputations; but take the cases of people with smaller names, and see what they are paid and what they must pay out in return; then balance up the accounts and compare the result with the financial outcome of a year's toil in any other direction—the player has not saved any more than has the man of another profession, although he has not indulged in any extravagant expenses, and neither himself nor any member of his family has as fully enjoyed the fruits of his labor as the fruits of the non-theatrical man's work have been enjoyed by his family and himself. There are few people in any branch of the amusement profession, nowadays, who are not circumspect in their modes of living and try to be very careful with their dollars and dimes, seeking always to be on the lookout for a threatened rainy day, so that the fact that they do not grow rich with any greater rapidity than their fellow wage-workers can be attributed only to the other fact that they are

NOT ANY BETTER PAID.

The Globe-Democrat reporter yesterday interviewed Mr. George B. Berrell, stage manager of the Grand opera house and Olympia, upon the subject of actors' salaries and theatrical expenses. Mr. Berrell is an actor and manager of many years experience, and his statements concerning the stage and its people and its people

can be relied upon. He said that salaries had advanced in the past five or ten years, but the increase was not more than sufficient to meet the increased expenses which the actor is called upon to bear. In the days of stock companies an actor or actress who had been engaged for a season by a theater could secure good board at \$6 and \$7 a week; now that he must flit through the entire country, playing here one night and somewhere else the next night, there are heavy traveling expenses to be paid, amounting to \$15 or \$20 a week; sometimes he can live for \$1.50 a day, at other times he may have to pay \$2.50 or \$3. He gets more salary now than he did ten years ago—probably 20 or 30 per cent. more—but the excess goes to the hotel keeper, the railway eating-house, etc. There is no more money in his work now than there was when he had a permanent home and his life was not beset with the hazards and temptations of incessant travel.

"What does the salary list of a first-class dramatic company amount to?" the reporter asked; "say a company like John McCullough's."

"John McCullough, I think," said Mr. Berrell, "pays his company from \$500 to \$600 a week. I do not know the exact amounts paid to individuals, but Fred Ward, when he was McCullough's leading support, got \$150 a week. Edmund Collier, I suppose, gets from \$100 to \$150, Joe Hawthorth \$50 or \$60, John Lane about \$50, and Barton, the old man, about \$40. A heavy man, like Harry Langdon, is paid all the way from \$35 to \$50 a week, and the utility corps have salaries ranging from \$20 to \$35—an actor like J. H. Shewell gets over \$30; Miss Mittens Willett is paid probably \$25. A leading lady, like Miss Forsyth, can command \$75 to \$100 per week, and an 'old woman,' like Mrs. Foster, from \$35 to \$50. The legitimate companies are the costliest. A combination for comedy or society plays has much lighter salary list. Now, I suppose Joe Emmet does not pay his company more than \$300 per week, and McKee Rankin's company costs him about \$400. A leading man in a first-class dramatic company may get, like Charles Thorne, \$250, or, like Frederick de Belleville, \$175 a week, and from that all the way down to \$75. The figures for leading ladies go through the same wide range, from Sarah Jewett at the highest salary down to the \$75 class. A good local comedian who has made his mark can command from \$40 to \$75, the latter figure if he is of any prominence; the 'old man' will be paid from \$40 to \$60, and he who plays THE CENTRAL POLISHED VILLAIN, from \$40 to \$60, and possibly as much as \$75. A soubrette, playing chambermaid parts, gets a salary ranging from \$35 to \$50, and the small fry of a company are included in the number of those who ask and receive from \$10 to \$40 a week. In the same dramatic companies of the real old blood and thunder kind, good salaries are paid. James H. Wallack, of the Jesse James combination, that will appear at the People's next week, is a good actor, and is probably paid \$75 a week, certainly not less than \$60. The cross-roads and fly-by-night companies, that play in one-night towns, usually give a leading man or leading lady \$20 a week and board, and the lighter people get as little as \$8 a week and board. One of these barn-storming organizations can go into a village and make money if they get a \$40 house for each performance. With this amount they can pay salaries, board, railroad fares, bill-posting, advertising, rent, license, etc., and have a few dollars left over for the manager."

"What is called a good house for an average show?"

"Well, we estimate a good opening, Sunday night, here at the Grand Opera House or Olympia, at \$1,200 to \$1,500; a good house will foot up about \$800, a fair house \$450, and when there is only \$250 or \$300 the house is a bad one. The receipts must go up to \$350 at least to make the show pay at all."

"What percentage is allowed companies?"

"Some companies get as high as 70 per cent of the receipts; others, but very few, as low as 45 per cent; the average percentage is about 62 1/2. Mapleson gets as high as 90 per cent at the Olympia. An attraction like John McCullough or Joe Emmet gets about 70 per cent."

"What does it cost to run a theater?"

"We figure it down at \$150 a night. A leader of orchestra gets from \$35 to \$75 a week. Waldauer was paid \$100 a week at the Opera House for several seasons. A stage carpenter is paid as low as \$15 a week by some mean managers and as high as \$30; first-class stage carpenters in Boston and New York get from \$75 to \$100; scenic artists, here and elsewhere, from \$35 to \$70, and some are paid extraordinary prices for special work. The individual musicians in an orchestra get from \$12 to \$20; a good solo player, \$25. The property man, who must be a Jack-of-all-trades—a carpenter, painter, sculptor, machinist, etc., and have a good practical knowledge of chemistry—got \$40."

IN THE OLDEN TIMES,

but he now receives from \$15 to \$25. Stage managers command from \$35 to \$60, a treasurer from \$30 to \$75, and his assistant from \$12.50 to \$25. Doorkeepers are paid from \$10 to \$20; gas men the same, and night and day watchmen from \$45 to \$60 a month. Mr. Berrell did not say whether the St. Louis managers paid the large or small figures given. The chances are that they lean to the lightest salaries. Mr. Berrell said further concerning the attaches and their pay that ballet girls—who make the awkward poses and ridiculous court ladies in the play—get from \$5 to \$8 a week; the Olympia and Grand Opera house pay their girls \$6; girls who are employed for extra occasions get \$1 for each performance. The Kralupy pay their extra ballet girls fifty cents performance; "supes," as the male supernumeraries are called for short, get twenty-five cents.

"You must recollect," said Mr. Berrell, "that actors and actresses are obliged not only to pay their expenses out of their salaries, but must have complete wardrobes. In the case of a leading lady like Mrs. Forsyth in a legitimate company, her wardrobe will cost from \$600 all the way up to \$1,500. The leading man's wardrobe is almost as costly. He must have one dress at least for every play, and sometimes he must have several.

An actor like Collier, playing opposite parts to John McCullough, must dress well, and his wardrobe cannot have cost less than \$1,200. Common cotton tights cost from \$3.75 to \$6 a pair; silk stockings \$15; silk tights \$22 and \$32; sandals \$5 and \$6 a pair; buskins \$5 to \$8; russet boots \$9 to \$10; wig, from the inferior kind at \$4 up to \$50, \$60, \$75 and \$100; a good black wig, for a leading lady, costs \$75 to \$100; the average run of wigs is \$15, and a common stock actor must have a different wig for every part. Then there is armor; for the legitimate role it must often be made to order, and one suit will cost \$300. Symmetries that are used to make thin men stout, by padding the arms, breast, back and thighs, will cost \$40 to \$50; the whole body armor from \$15 to \$30; fix up the legs and thighs. There must be a large assortment of feathers, ranging in price from \$2 to \$6; swords of different periods that cost from \$5 to \$15 each, and cloaks, caps, hats, etc., that are correspondingly costly. Stage jewels, too, must not be overlooked. They are of glass and some composite metal actors or actresses with a plethora of pearls and diamonds, and a lot of jewelry can cost him from \$300 upward, according to the kind of tailor he patronizes.

FROM OTHER SOURCES

The Globe-Democrat reporter learned that the average traveling opera company pays its principal people at about the same rate the same kind of people are paid in dramatic companies of equal standing. The small fry are not as well treated as their brethren and sisters of the dramatic stage. A chorus girl is doing well if she gets \$15 a week, and some can not get more than \$8 or \$10. Variety performers are as a class well paid, but traveling expenses are heavy with them, and their savings can not be large. Sketch artists like Charles and Ella Jerome, who were paid only \$40 or \$50 a week five years ago, now receive \$80 jointly; Master Arthur Dunn, the rising Bobby Newcomb, who is not more than 17 years old, is paid probably \$55 a week; his sister, Jennie, may get \$25. A few years ago Arthur's talents would not bring more than \$15 a week. Society sketch artists, like Jeppo and Fanny Delano, are paid \$100 a week. Belle Clifton and Louise Delano, formerly ballet dancers, now do a skipping rope dance, and their act is worth about \$50 a week, with rifle song and dance thrown in. A banjoist like Billy Carter or Billy Carroll gets \$75. Local comedians of the Murphy and Mack caliber obtain \$100 to \$125 a week for the team, and German comedians like Murphy and Shannon about the same salary. John and Louis Wesley, song and dance men, get about \$75 a week; Valjean, the juggler, about \$60; and Charles Diamond, the Milanese minstrel, about \$50 a week. Variety shows like Escher's or the Crystal Palace have to pay some of their people salaries as high as \$100 a week. A team of artists can not afford to come here from Kansas City or Chicago for less than \$50 a week. There is plenty of talent to be had, however, at \$8, \$10, \$15 and \$20. Variety people command these high figures because there is such demand for this kind of talent; there are numerous companies organizing, all wanting good performers, and when a good one can not be had, the mediocre and even the bad are taken and fairly paid. Minstrel men get from \$10 a week and expenses, the salary paid to the soprano-voiced gentleman who sings "A flower from my angel mother's grave," up to \$75 for a Cushman or Keraand, and \$125 for a man with Billy Rice's reputation. Sometimes a big reputation and a big salary do not go together, as in the case of Barry Maxwell, to whom Haverly paid \$15 a week and expenses. The average in burnt cork companies is \$20 and \$30 a week all around, which is exclusive of traveling expenses and board, the manager usually assuming this burden himself.

FROM THESE FIGURES

the reader can glean some idea of the amount of money earned by individual actors and actresses each week; individual expenses can be set down at from \$10 to \$20 a week for board and traveling, and when the deduction is made and other contingent outlays are footed up there will be no reason left for astonishment when the performer is found at the beginning of the summer vacation with barely enough money in his pockets to help him in weathering through the short-crope period that lies between him and the opening of the following season.

THE BAD AND WORTHLESS

Are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notoriety in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their names, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

FRANK

Tens of thousands of dollars are squandered yearly on traveling quacks, who go from town to town professing to cure all the ills that our poor humanity is heir to. Why all the time not learn common sense, and if they are suffering from dyspepsia or liver complaint, invest a dollar in Sarsaparilla, sold by all druggists and endorsed by the faculty. See testimonials. Price 50 cents, trial bottle 10 cents.

STATE JOTTINGS.

Typhoid fever prevails to an alarming extent at Hastings.

Col. Johnson, of Ashland, celebrated his 50th birthday last week.

The people of Rising City saw David City in a mirage on the morning of the 3d. Nearly 2,000 ear loads of cattle, averaging twenty to a car, have been shipped from the city since that time.

Upon entering the jail the other evening the deputy sheriff of Butler county was knocked down with a club by a prisoner, who made his escape thereby.

On the night of the 31st, Carlson's tailor shop at North Platte, was burglarized. Two days later the thieves—three in number—were arrested at Ogallala with some of the stolen clothing on their backs.

The postoffice at a recent accident comes from Missouri. A little son of Mr. Gray during the absence of his parents, attempted to burn off a stubble field. The setting of his little sister, who was with him, caught fire and burned her in a shocking manner, resulting in death at about 10 o'clock the same evening.

A little two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, of Annapolis, came to his death from strangulation last Monday forenoon. The mother who was washing had placed a tub of water partially filled with clothes on the floor and went out of the room, leaving the little one alone. On her return she found her child in the tub where it had fallen and died in a short time.—Cedar County Nonpareil.

Never too Late to Mend.

Thos. J. Arden, William Street, East Buffalo, writes: "Your Spring Blossom has worked on me splendidly, I had no appetite; used to sleep badly, and get up in the morning unrefreshed; my breath was very offensive and I suffered from severe headache; since using your Spring Blossom all these ailments have vanished, and I feel quite well." Price 50 cents, trial bottle 10 cents.

Plenty of Fruit.

It is the privilege of every western farmer to supply his family with plenty of fruit, and this blessed privilege should not be neglected. As our soil and climate will produce such a great variety of fruits for the whole year that can be raised with reasonable care, no farmer is excusable for not having plenty of fruit for his family. While fruit growing may not be and generally is not financially profitable, yet every farmer can and should have an abundant supply of small fruits and apples, pears, peaches, etc., for the health and happiness of his family. He can't afford to go to town and buy them when he can so easily have them fresh and fine at home for the growing.

Satisfactory.

Mrs. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I have used Epps' Cocoa Bitters for nervous and bilious headaches, and have recommended them to my friends; I believe them to be superior to any other medicine I have used, and can recommend them to any one requiring a cure for biliousness." Price \$1.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING

EPPE'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws governing the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the most scientific and healthful food, Epps' Cocoa Bitters has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack every weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tin only (4-1b and 1b), labeled JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Insistent-ly

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Worthily point to the

"HUB PUNCH"

As an article of such rare and exceeding merit as deserve a place on every sideboard.



A Social Glass of Hub Punch is a most wholesome accessory of friendly intercourse peculiarly acceptable at parties. Uncork, and try. Punctures brewed at request are far behind it in flavor.

Gilted orators never dislose.

The real source whence the eloquence flows—Believe me, it comes, after dinner or lunch, from a flowing bowl of GRAVES' HUB PUNCH.

The name and title "HUB PUNCH" is adopted as a trade mark. All unauthorized use of this trade mark will be promptly prosecuted.

G. H. GRAVES & SONS, BOSTON, MASS.

Sold by Grocers and Wine Merchants everywhere.

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The most centrally located hotel in the city. Rooms 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. First Class Restaurant connected with the hotel.

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A combination of Iron, Ferrous Phosphate and Quinine, in a palatable form, is only preparation of that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

IRON TONIC.
A healthful tonic to strengthen the system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Forces and Impotence.

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FALL 1882.

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Western Agriculturalist.

It is the privilege of every western farmer to supply his family with plenty of fruit, and this blessed privilege should not be neglected. As our soil and climate will produce such a great variety of fruits for the whole year that can be raised with reasonable care, no farmer is excusable for not having plenty of fruit for his family. While fruit growing may not be and generally is not financially profitable, yet every farmer can and should have an abundant supply of small fruits and apples, pears, peaches, etc., for the health and happiness of his family. He can't afford to go to town and buy them when he can so easily have them fresh and fine at home for the growing.

Almost every farmer has some excuse of an orchard, and while many get plenty of fruit, many others have none, simply for the lack of a little care and attention. Now is a good time to prepare a plot of ground for orchard and small fruits; well plowed and manured now, it is ready for early spring planting. Buy what you want of your local nurseryman, or send to some reliable nurseryman; \$20 to \$30 will buy you a good tree peddler.

Have a patch of strawberries; they come early when we most need and appreciate them. Then a patch of raspberries and blackberries will give a succession of berries through the season. Then we get grapes, apples, plums, peaches, pears, etc., that when once we have them on the farm we wonder how anybody can get along without them. We hope every reader of the Agriculturalist will provide plenty of fruit and to spare the whole year round.

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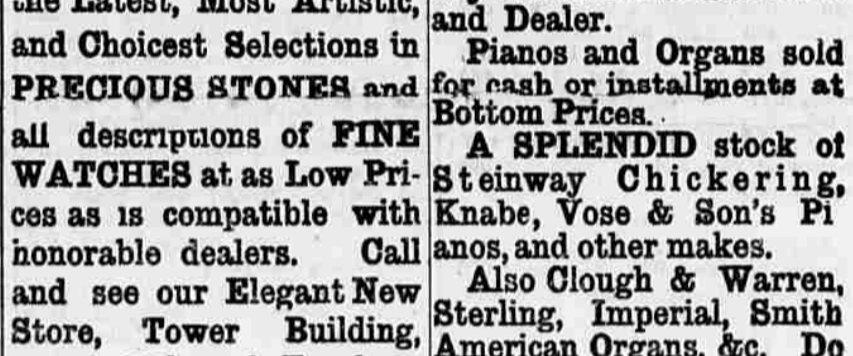
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